

The Fulton County News.

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

RECORD OF DEATHS.

Short Sketches of the Lives of Persons Who Have Recently Passed Away.

MRS. M. L. SIPES.

Mrs. Catharine Jane Moore Sipes, wife of Rev. Mason L. Sipes, died at her home in Earlington, Bedford County on Monday, April 1, 1918, after an illness of the week of pneumonia, aged 72 years, 11 months and 20 days. Deceased was a daughter of William and Mary Bates Moore and was born in Todd township, Fulton County April 12, 1844. August 21, 1861, she was united in marriage with Rev. M. L. Sipes, and this union was blessed with five children, one son, David, and one daughter, Blanche, preceded their parents to the world beyond. The surviving children are Burton and Howard, of Parkersville, Dolly, of New York City, Mrs. H. I. O'Neal, of West Providence township, Mrs. H. J. Wagoner, of Cumberland, Maryland, Mrs. Charles P. Ott, of Everett, and Miss Hattie, at home.

Mrs. Sipes enjoyed a large acquaintanceship and had endeared herself to a host of friends, all of whom will sincerely regret to learn of her death. For many years she had been an active and consistent member of the Christian denomination. She was a good woman in the broadest sense and was a kind and devoted wife and mother. Her kind deeds and affectionate regard for her family will linger in the memory of all who knew her.

Funeral services conducted by Rev. Robert J. Allen, Pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by Rev. E. E. Sponsler, were held at the home on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, at 3 p. m., in the presence of sorrowing relatives and many sympathizing friends. Interment was made in the family plot in Everett Cemetery.—Everett Republican.

BROWN C. DAWNEY.

As was briefly mentioned in the NEWS last week, Brown C. Dawney died at his home in Philadelphia on Monday morning, April 1, 1918, after a lingering illness from tuberculosis, aged about 55 years.

Brown was a son of the late Benjamin F. Dawney, a prominent farmer in Taylor township in this county, and spent several years of his early manhood as a teacher in the public schools in this county, and for a time, teaching in McConnellsburg. He was married to Miss Stella, Davis, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis, of Saluvia, who survives, together with two daughters, Edna and Winifred, both at home; also by four brothers, Harry, John, Montague and Scott—all residing in Chicago.

The funeral took place on the following Thursday, and interment was made in Philadelphia.

For a number of years Brown was an efficient clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad offices at Broadstreet Station in Philadelphia. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and one of the few who stuck to it—now to the advantage of his family.

Married Yesterday.

Charlie Hixson and family received an invitation a few days ago to attend the wedding of Charlie's brother Watson at Matens, Ill., on Wednesday, April 10, 1918. The important event was announced to take place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Downes in that city, and the bride was their daughter Miss Carrie Amelia. The happy couple will be "at home" after April 25th at 174 South Greenwood Avenue, Kankakee, Ill. The groom is a former McConnellsburg Normalite and Fulton County pedagogue, and has the congratulations of his numerous "back-home" friends.

DO YOUR BIT.

Buy a Bond if You Can; Buy a Stamp if You Can't; But Buy Something.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The good effect which it was felt the Liberty Loan Drive would exert upon the War Savings Stamps campaign is already beginning to be felt. On the first two days of the drive the receipts from the sale of stamps at the Philadelphia post office exceeded any similar period recently. The organization of War Savings Societies is going on apace and increased interest is shown as a result of the activities of the loan boomers. To date 4074 societies in the Eastern district of Pennsylvania have received charters from the Treasury Department at Washington, with a membership in excess of 150,000. Many more societies have been formed but they have not applied for charters. In a few days figures will be announced of the activities of these societies and some surprising results are promised.

"Buy a bond if you can; buy a stamp if you can't." That sentiment sums up the attitude of the National and State War Savings Committees toward the Third Liberty Loan. In other words, while the War Savings Committee is to offer every encouragement to the sale of Liberty Bonds, and is to direct much of its machinery to promoting the loan during the period of flotation, it is anxious that its own campaign shall not be lost sight of in that time. Most particularly it urges that the patriotic impulse may not be wasted in those who are moved to buy bonds but find themselves financially unable to do so.

Without discouraging the buying of bonds the savings committee is aware that there are some who cannot invest in them, and it does not believe there is a man, woman or child in the United States who cannot buy at least one War Savings or Thrift Stamp. Moreover, during the loan campaign when all the publicity machines of the country will be turned to stimulating patriotic response to the Government's need for money to carry on the war, the committee believes it only proper that there shall be a channel into which patriotic emotion may be diverted in the cases of those whose impulse to possess Government bonds is physically incapable of satisfaction.

Our Soldier Boys.

On account of the development of physical disability, Orlen Mock, one of the four men first sent from this county to Camp Lee, has been honorably discharged from the Service and has returned home. George Reischer, who left with the boys last week, was accepted in his final examination at Camp for limited service only. George has had about as hard time getting into the service, as some others have had to keep out. On the first two examinations, George was rejected; then, the third, which was taken in Kansas, he passed, and now on the "final" he passes on "conditions." While it was heart trouble with Orlen; it is ear trouble with George.

Bonner Regi and Ralph Linger, both of Camp Lee, are at home a few days on furlough.

Sipes—Schooley.

Mr. Riley Sipes, son of Mrs. Fannie Sipes, and Miss Ethel Schooley daughter of Mrs. Katie Schooley—both of Licking Creek township, were married at the home of the bride's mother on Wednesday, April 3, 1918, by their pastor, Rev. E. J. Croft, of the M. E. Church. The bride and groom are among the township's very best young people and have the best wishes of a wide circle of friends.

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COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT ELECTED.

Prof. J. Emory Thomas Succeeds Himself for Another Term of Four Years.

Notwithstanding the blizzardous condition of the weather fifty of the sixty school directors in the County were present, when the Convention was called to order in the Court House Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Schools to serve during the ensuing term of four years. But two names were presented to the convention, that of the present incumbent,



PROF. J. E. THOMAS.

Prof. J. Emory Thomas, and Prof. Harper P. Barton of Husbontown.

A ballot showed twenty-nine votes for Thomas and twenty-one for Barton.

The minimum salary fixed by law is two thousand dollars a year, and the convention did not think it wise to add anything to it at this time.

Both candidates are splendid school men. One of the directors said, "I wish I could have voted for both" really expressed the feeling of many others.

150,000 More Men Called

WASHINGTON, April 7.—America inaugurated her second year of the great war last night with a call to service of 150,000 men.

Orders were sent out by the provost marshal general to every state asking that quotas be ready to move to camp between April 26 and May 1. The call includes 116,700 whites and 33,300 negroes—the largest single draft mobilization of the war.

This is three times the number it was originally planned to call, and is nearly twice the monthly quota as based on the calling of 800,000 men over a period of nine months.

With the mobilization order, General Crowder sent a notice calling the attention of local boards to the ruling that the induction of necessary farm labor should be deferred until after harvest. The call put grim emphasis upon President Wilson's address in Baltimore last night, when he answered in kind Germany's threat of peace by force.

Pennsylvania will send the largest number under yesterday's order, followed closely in this respect by Ohio and New York. The Pennsylvania allotment is 10,956, Ohio's is 19,302, and New York's is 10,171.

Look Out!

The cop'll get you if you don't look out; for the Committee of Public Safety announces the following additional Volunteer Policemen for this county:

TODD TOWNSHIP, Samuel M. Pittman, Washington Kelso, S. R. Cromer, Elmer Giunt, William H. Wible, William Kerlin and B. Frank Wible.

UNION TOWNSHIP, Clem Lehman, S. E. McKee, Jesse A. Cavender, S. G. Lashley, George F. Diehl, James C. Deneen, Gilbert B. Mellott, Charles A. Gienger and E. C. Hendershot.

This makes a total of fifty-three policemen named by Governor Brumbaugh for Fulton County.

NINE BILLIONS A YEAR.

Ten Dollars a Year for Each Man, Woman and Child in the United States.

According to figures given out by the Government, nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war.

How much is a billion? A million is a thousand-thousand, and a billion is a thousand millions. If a machine had been set to work coining silver dollars simultaneously with the birth of Adam (the first man) and it had worked continuously day and night to this time, there would be fewer than three billion coined.

Since, the population of the United States is 100 millions, it means that it is costing every man, woman and child in the Country a ten-dollar bill a year.

More than one-half has gone in loans to Allies and will be repaid eventually; over one-third has been spent for the army and military establishment; one-tenth for the navy and one-fifteenth for shipbuilding.

Just one-sixth of the big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources, and the balance has come from sale of Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Enormous as these war expenditures may seem to a country whose government in peace times cost between \$700,000,000 and \$800,000,000, they are less than Great Britain's and are only about two-thirds of estimates made by officials less than a year ago. Slow progress of the shipbuilding programme and the retarding of the outpouring of war supplies are regarded by officials as the chief reasons why expenses did not equal estimates.

Government expenses now are running about a million dollars a month, with somewhat less than half going to Allies, who spend the greater part of their loans for war supplies in this country.

Since the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, the government's actual expenditures have been more than \$9,800,000,000 but about \$800,000,000 of this sum would have been spent for normal activities even if the United States had not entered the war.

Ordinary expenditures, under which the Treasury classifies all outlays for operation of the governmental machinery and war enterprises, since the declaration of war have been approximately \$5,084,000,000. Actual payments to Allies amounted to \$4,743,000,000.

Income from internal revenue, most of which is represented by war taxes, and from customs and miscellaneous sources, was run up to about \$1,535,000,000 and the two Liberty Loans have brought to the Treasury a little less than \$5,800,000,000. Small collections from war savings and thrift stamps in the last four months amounts to \$140,000,000.

There are a number of other minor receipts and expenditures, but they do not materially affect the condition of the public offer. Outlays for redemption of certificates of indebtedness, although appearing large on paper, actually mean little to the government in the long run, since certificates represent short time loans—public borrowings which are repaid within three months.

About \$3,200,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness are now outstanding and will be redeemed at various times within the next few months. This means that the Treasury has received this amount to cover running expenses, but will have to repay it soon out of receipts from taxes due in June, and from the Third Liberty Loan.

Financial experts of the government calculate that the war has cost in dollars even more than the formal Treasury figures show on account of increased expenditures of many State and local governments under war condi-

Will Mature in Ten Years.

The third issue of Liberty Loan bonds will mature in ten years—on September 15, 1928—and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on September 15 and March 15.

Instead of requiring two per cent. cash payment with the subscription, as in the second loan, five per cent. will be asked for the third loan. Twenty per cent. then will be due May 28, thirty-five per cent. July 18 and forty per cent. August 15.

The payment dates have been arranged so none will come in June, when the drain on the country's financial resources will be great on account of income and excess profits taxes due June 15. In the second loan eighteen per cent. was due two weeks after the campaign closed, forty per cent. a month later and forty per cent. one month after that.

The third loan campaign will last for four weeks, beginning last Saturday and ending May 4th. Banks will be given five days after the campaign's close to tabulate and report subscriptions.

A suggestion that church and charitable organizations pay their debts with Liberty bonds instead of cash has been made by the woman's national Liberty Loan committee.

Germany's Treatment of Norway.

Germany cannot get at all nations with her armies, but she can complete her black record as the common foe of the world on the sea. Her submarine operations are those of a safe.

Heretofore neutral countries have had established rights. They have none now—or none that Germany will respect. To comprehend her barbarity and her utter contempt for international law it is only necessary to recall the experience of Norway. There is a country that has desired to keep out of the turmoil. She has tried to live up to neutrality, and yet the submarines of Germany have destroyed 745 of her vessels with a tonnage estimated at 1,101,815.

She has a right to live, has Norway; a right to send her ships overseas for food and products that she needs, and yet many a hardy Norwegian navigator has had his craft sunk beneath his feet because he has defied the German assassin who has denied his absolute right to sail the ocean in the lawful service of his neutral country.

There is but one way to re-establish liberty, independence and international law and to make the world safe for Norway and every other country—President Wilson has pointed it out.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Relief of Soldiers and Sailors.

It may be of interest to the friends and dependents of Soldiers and Sailors from Fulton County to know that Congress has recently passed a bill, the provisions of which are designed to protect men now in the United States service from financial loss due to their absence from home, or inability to meet their obligations. Any persons who wish to take advantage of the provisions of this law should correspond with

W. C. PATTERSON
McConnellsburg Pa
Ch. Civ. Relief Com.

Mr. E. O. Kesselring, while not a director, came to town Tuesday. Mr. Kesselring has served as school director, has been in several conventions, and it seemed quite natural to be on hand.

They do not venture to estimate the aggregate of these expenses, however. On the other hand, the war has resulted in innumerable economies, public, private and personal enforced partly by rising costs and partly by organized movements.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Richard W. Williamson, Esq., Makes Personal Statement to the Voters of the 17th District.

I again seek the Republican nomination for Congress in this District and desire it to be known that I pledge myself to always put my Country before my Party and I shall ever stand for such measures as will support and sustain efficiently, in its fullest sense, our land and naval forces.

I believe woman's activities in the Great War have effectively and speedily brought about a condition which now justly recognizes woman's right to suffrage. I signed a Petition requesting the Member of Congress from this District to vote



RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON.

for suffrage because I believe the vote when taken in Pennsylvania was not a fair test nor does that vote now represent the sentiment as it now exists in the District. I firmly believe the majority of the voters of this District favor giving to women the right to vote.

I am strongly in favor of the National Prohibition Amendment and, had I been in Congress, would have also voted for the Bill making the District of Columbia dry and all other Prohibition Bills. I pledge myself to support such measures as may be necessary to properly enforce the Prohibition Amendment.

I confess to an honorable ambition to represent in Congress this great big homogeneous District of more than 200,000 Liberty Loving God Fearing people. A District having within its confines many, many citizens quite capable of ably representing it in Congress. My own County of Huntingdon is the Banner Republican County of the District.

Two years ago Mr. Focht got the Prohibition nomination by getting five votes. Three Prohibitionists were good enough to put my name on their Ticket, the present Congressman thus getting a Prohibition vote at the General Election of 1915. He carried the District by a plurality of 1250. Of this plurality, he got 1026 in Huntingdon County 923 on the Republican Ticket and 113 on the Prohibition Ticket. In other words, Mr. Focht came to Huntingdon county with a paltry plurality of but 114.

By the census of 1910, Union County's population was 16249 and that of Huntingdon County 38804. For twelve years, we in Huntingdon County have been supporting Union County's candidate, who now seeks his Seventh Nomination at the hands of his Party. Huntingdon County has not had a Congressman for thirty six years. I have always been an active Republican and appeal to all factions of the Party for their support believing my nomination will harmonize the discordant elements in the Party, and surely invite less opposition in November than will the giving of a Seventh Nomination to Mr. Focht. All over the District, you constantly hear staunch loyal Republicans say "Mr. Focht has had enough." If I were

VICTIMS OF THE KEROSENE CAN.

When Will People Learn Not to Fool With Coal Oil in Building Fires in Stoves?

About 5:30 o'clock Monday morning, Mrs. David Hockenberry went to the kitchen at her home in Waynesboro to make fire in the cook stove preparatory to getting breakfast. She placed some kindling in the stove, poured some kerosene on it, threw a lighted match into the stove, put on the lid and got busy with her other work. On going to the stove later, and finding that the fire was not burning, she picked up the can and poured more kerosene on the wood. Instantly there was an explosion. The burning kerosene flew over Mrs. Hockenberry's body, setting her clothing on fire. When the explosion occurred, William Hockenberry came into the kitchen and was also covered with the burning oil. Both ran out into the yard, hoping to smother their burning clothing. The husband, David Hockenberry, came upon the frightful scene as the victims ran into the yard. After hard work he succeeded in putting out the flames that enveloped his wife, but not until nearly all her clothing was burned from her body.

Mrs. Hockenberry was so frightfully burned that she could not be removed to a hospital, and lingered on in most intense suffering until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when death came to her relief. She was aged 42 years and leaves a husband and four small children.

The Money Comes Back.

The cycle of money invested in Liberty Bonds is short and complete. The people lend the money to the Government, the Government lends some to our Allies, and our Government and our Allies straightway spend the money, or the greater portion of it, among the people of the United States. In some instances the money paid in by wage earners on one installment of Liberty Bonds is paid by the Government to their employers, and by their employers paid back to them in the way of wages before the next Bond installment is due.

Buy Liberty Bonds.

Mrs. James H. Feagley and daughter Blanche and sons George and John Hockenberry, accompanied by Mrs. A. W. Deshong and daughter Helen—all of Andover, motored to Bedford last Saturday and were guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowser on South Richard street until Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Feagley and Mrs. Bowser are sisters.

seeking my seventh nomination they would rightly say the same of me.

I point with pride to the wonderful majority I got two years ago in my own native County of Huntingdon. Due to the long and heavy rain in the late afternoon, the vote was greatly reduced. As it was I got a majority of 923 in a total vote of 2047 on Congress. Here in my own native County of Huntingdon most generously did all the factions of the Party support me.

What better testimony can I offer the Republican voters of the Seventeenth District than the Wonderful Home Endorsement I got two years ago. Ever grateful for the splendid tribute given me at home and for the staunch and loyal support given me in the other counties of the District where I knew few if any of the voters. I again submit my canvass to the voters of the District promising always a prompt faithful and studious attention to all the interests of the people of this District.

Respectfully submitted
RICHARD W. WILLIAMSON
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.
April 4th 1918.